

SHERMAN WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES



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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE U.S. POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

MR. GOMPERS APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

Chicago, June 9.
Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labour, has submitted to the Programme Committee of the Republican Convention a series of demands with reference to the high cost of living and profiteering, opposing unrestricted immigration and injunction proceedings in connection with strikes and compulsory arbitration.

The appearance of Mr. Gompers at the Convention is considered significant, because the American Federation of Labour is committed to full political activity under the slogan that no enemy of Labour shall be given public office if Labour can prevent it.

LABOUR DENUNCIATIONS.

Montreal, June 10.
Denunciation of Bolshevikism, of the profiteering action of the United States Government in invoking the Food Control Law against the late miners' strike, and of the failure of Congress to control the cost of living are the outstanding features of the Executive Council's Report presented to the American Federation of Labour's Convention to-day. The cost of living is largely attributed to the big profiteers.

The Report congratulates Canada for defeating the so-called one big Union idea. Their stand is characterized as a magnificent triumph for Trade Unionism.

The Report favours co-operative means with a view to curbing profiteering and urges that Co-operative Societies be given legal protection against discrimination by manufacturers and wholesale dealers. The cost of living must go no higher and wages must be advanced in every case to a point at which the American standard of living is secure.

ANNAMITE MEMORIAL TEMPLE IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 10.
An Annamite temple, erected in memory of Indo-Chinese fallen in the war, was officially opened yesterday at Nogent-sur-Marne in the presence of several notables, including Marshal Joffre and M. Millerand.

AMERICA CUP TRIALS.

Newport, June 9.
The Resolute defeated the Vanitie by a minute over a thirty-mile triangular course.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Peking, June 13.
Some of the Northern Peace Conference representatives have returned to Peking, and informed the President that most of the terms in regard to the reopening of the Conference have been informally agreed to by Wong Yip-tong and Tong Shao-yi and that there will be a great many obstacles if the newly-appointed Southern chief representative, Wan Chung-yao, is accepted.

THE HUNAN FIGHTING.

Peking, June 13.
Tuan Chi-sui, Chief of the General Staff, has ordered Lung Chai-kwong to dispatch two regiments of the Chan Wu Army to reinforce the Hunan troops. The latter has appointed his son, Lung Wan-kin, as chief commander.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CHANGSHA.

Shanghai, June 13.
It is rumoured here that Changsha has been captured by the Southern troops, and that Tuchun, Chang King-yao, has fled to Yochow.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATE.

Shanghai, June 13.
Luk Wing-ting and Shum Chung-hsun are strongly insisting that the Northern Government should recognise Wan Chung-yao as chief peace representative for the South, instead of Tung Shao-yi.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 9.
The fall of sixpence per ounce in the price of silver yesterday was largely due to lessened demand from China and offerings from the Continent following the de-monetising of silver; also the fall in price in the United States below a dollar per ounce, rendered inoperative the discretionary power given Washington Mint by the Pittman Act to buy silver at a dollar per ounce in order to replace silver exported to India in war time. It is pointed out the fall in price which is thought likely to continue, must tend to cheapen foodstuffs and other commodities from the East.

MINERS' WAGES AGAIN.

London, June 10.
In consequence of the Government's coal decision the Conference of the Miners' Federation has to-day decided to examine data of the industry's finances with a view to formulating a

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

London, June 9.
Lo Chong, Chinese Consul General at London, and others have initiated a school at Poplar to teach Chinese men English and Chinese children of the Chinatown district Chinese. About 100 pupils have already been enrolled. The teachers will be Chinese graduates and undergraduates assisted by an English lady ex-resident in China. The classes will be free, Chinese and English, friends of China supplying the funds.

New York, June 9.
Valuable jewels, including diamond and pearl necklaces, each worth \$75,000, have been stolen from the summer home of Signor Caruso at Easthampton.

London, June 9.
8,000 employees at Port Sunlight have struck in consequence of a dispute regarding recognition of rival unions.

London, June 9.
In the will of Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, published in our last issue, the value of property in the United Kingdom should have read \$1,475 only.

London, June 9.
The "Times" records a sharp fall in time charter rates for British tonnage. Rates range from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per ton.

San Francisco, June 9.
Jack Dempsey has been sent to trial at the U.S. Court on the charge of evading the selective service draft.

Birmingham, June 10.
The conference of the National Unionist Association has passed a resolution supporting the whole policy of Tariff Reform, and asking the leaders to prepare a tariff. An amendment to omit the latter on the ground of impracticability at present was rejected.

Washington, June 10.
From June 21 hotels and restaurants all over the country will be rationed for sugar as in wartime.

London, June 10.
At Olympia in the twenty rounds welter weight championship of Britain, Kid Lewis beat Johnny Baisham, the latter's seconds throwing in the towel at the conclusion of the ninth round.

ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

London, June 11.
Lord Milner, speaking for the Government at a dinner of the Imperial Entomological Conference, dwelt on the enormous progress of science and paid a tribute to the supreme importance of the work as regards the colonies. He said the tropical and sub-tropical possessions of the Empire had an enormous future. Health and accessibility were the greatest things in the future and the combating of disease. He referred to the splendid work done by the Congress and hoped it would meet in future at regular intervals.

Mr. Watt said the campaign against locusts in the Transvaal had a great effect in dealing with plague.

At the final meeting of the Imperial Entomological Conference Mr. Harcourt, presiding, proposed a resolution in favour of holding a similar conference in London every five years and the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Entomology on a permanent basis recommending that contributory governments should guarantee contributions and the provision of a total income of thirteen thousand sterling.

BRITAIN'S TRADE BOOM.

London, June 10.
Sir Robert Horne writing to the "Manchester Guardian" says our foreign trade has advanced by leaps and bounds and increasing the country's solvency most successfully. The traders of the future will be those who are most resourceful and reliable in meeting the needs of the world's markets. A most astonishing example of the trade advance is the manner in which Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers are taking advantage of the American markets. Compared with the corresponding period of 1919 we exported in the first four weeks of 1920 sixty-six per cent. more cotton yarn, three times the amount of cotton piecegoods and from three to five times the amount of woollen cloth.

COTTON GROWING.

Zurich, June 10.
The International Cotton Congress has opened. To-day's programme deals with cotton growing in the British Empire, the Belgian Congo and the French and Spanish colonies. It is pointed out that despite the war cotton growing has steadily increased in the Empire, especially in East and South Africa.

Zurich, June 10.
At the Cotton Congress delegates from fifteen countries, including India and Japan, passed a resolution appealing to all countries exempt from taxation for funds to be set aside for the purpose of social and welfare work.

INDIA'S COAL INDUSTRY.

Simla, June 10.
A committee appointed to enquire into the coal question in India advocates the appointment of a controlling authority to prevent wastage of coal which at present can be wasted by the coalowners without restriction. "Nationalisation" of the mines is considered beyond practical politics. The report opposes statutory interference with reference to working hours and the introduction of shifts as likely to unsettle labour and cause discontent.

HOME RACING.

London, June 10.
The Newbury Cup resulted: 1, Tangiers; 2, Grandcourt; 3, Bridgewater. There were ten runners. A neck: three lengths, S. P. Betting: 5-2, 6-1, 100-9.

(Continued on page 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.)

LOCAL WEDDING.

MR. H. KREBS—MISS WAGER.

London, June 9.
A very fair wedding took place yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, attended by 100 guests. The bridegroom, Mr. H. Krebs, third son of the late Mr. Adolphe Krebs and of Mrs. Krebs of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, and Miss Bertha Dogeck Wager, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wager of Seattle, Washington. The bridegroom is of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co., of Hongkong and Canton.

The ceremony was performed by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Lieut. Dale being at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. Hicks, was attired in a dress of ivory chameuse with an overdress of Chantilly lace and a silk net, with veil and wreath of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair ferns, with silk streamers. Mrs. Wheeler, who acted as bridesmaid, wore a very pretty dress of pale pink and mauve organdie with a cream silk straw picture hat trimmed with a wreath of flowers. She carried a bouquet of pink roses, lavender flowers and maidenhair ferns, tied with pink streamers.

The bride was also attended by little Miss Laurella Routh as flower girl, wearing a pale pink georgette dress and little pink satin cap covered with silver lace. She carried a basket of pink roses and maidenhair ferns decorated with a pink ribbon.

The duties of best man were discharged by Mr. W. R. Buckle.

After the ceremony a reception was given at 2, Humphreys Buildings, by Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, where the newly-married couple received the good wishes of their many friends. They afterwards left by motor for Fawley, where the honeymoon is being spent.

The bride's going-away dress was a champagne silk jersey with blue ribbon belt and ends. Her hat was of white net, trimmed with ostrich feathers and a touch of blue.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many lovely presents. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a pair of diamond ear-rings, and the bride's gift to the groom was a set of silver backed military brushes, etc.

The bridesmaid received from the bridegroom a silver vanity case, whilst the gift to the little flower girl was a gold bangle.

ARMS SEIZURE.

FROM JAPANESE BOAT.

A member of the Japanese crew of the Shinyo Maru, who was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 on a charge of being in possession of 12 revolvers, a pistol and 1,250 rounds of ammunition, failed to appear in Court to-day when his case was called before Mr. R. O. Hutchison. His bail was confiscated by order of the Magistrate.

Speaking on the seizure of this large haul of arms, Inspector Kent, of the Wanchai Police, said that the arms were brought ashore from the Shinyo Maru on the 8th instant, and a few days after this, acting on information previously received, he and another officer, Sergeant Kelly, went to a house occupied by a number of Japanese at the Praya East, and, in the search which ensued, they came across the arms, which were stored inside a trunk. The information received from the inmates of the house was to the effect that the owner of the arms had gone to Canton and would be returning in a few days. On Saturday, the prisoner was arrested on his return from Canton, and subsequently released on bail at the Wanchai Station. To the absence of the prisoner he (Inspector Kent) applied for the confiscation of the bail, and added that he was given to understand by the officers of the Shinyo Maru that the man would be discharged from service when he arrived at Yokohama. An order confining the arms was given.

Charged with being a mendicant and a vagrant, at the Police Court this morning, Thomson pleaded that he was drunk. He had, it was true, money with which to buy drinks, but he was pining for company and sought it in the street. He was being kept at the American Consul, at the Seamen's Institute. He came from Shanghai to join a certain ship here as bosun and was promised charge of twelve men. On arrival here he found that there were only ten men, and also there was another breach in the agreement. This was the fact that when he agreed to take a third instead of second class fare to Hongkong from Shanghai, he was promised the return of the difference between the two fares on arrival at Hongkong. This money had not been given him, and for this reason, he had refused to go on the ship.

Inspector Sullivan said that he had received a number of complaints from European residents on the fact that a European had been allowed to beg in the streets.

The defendant was sentenced by the Magistrate to

EUROPEAN KILLED.

ELECTROCUTED BY LIVE WIRE.

A labourer, Mr. John Collins, 25, of 10, Gloucester Road, Kowloon, was electrocuted to death by a live wire at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday morning.

Mr. Collins went to a Chinese laundry at Cheung Sha Wan to attend to the electric lighting, and whilst there he is reported to have touched a defective wire and was electrocuted.

The deceased, whose age was 24, came to Hongkong with the Manchester Regiment in 1917 and joined the Police from that Regiment. Some eight months ago he accepted a post with the China Light and Power Company. He was unmarried, and without any relations in the Colony. The funeral took place yesterday.

A STOWAWAY.

WANTED TRIP TO SEATTLE.

With scarcely a cent in his pocket to help him in the long journey he attempted to make back to Seattle, John Oswald, a Eurasian, and lately an inmate of an orphanage at Singapore, thought to tide over his financial difficulties by stealing a passage on the Nile on its departure from Singapore for Hongkong. Unfortunately for his well-laid plans, he was discovered on the voyage, and to-day when the steamer had arrived in Hongkong, he was charged before the Court, by the officials of the Company, with being a stowaway.

The young Eurasian said that he had no kith or kin in Singapore, and had until lately been an inmate at an orphanage in that town. On the completion of the education he received at the orphanage, he was turned out to obtain his living, but, not being able to do so, as he had no friends there to help him, he had formed the determination of going to Seattle where he knew he had some friends, who, being well-off, could give him work on their farm.

Mr. Hutchinson failed to see how he could deal with the case. If he were to send the boy back to Singapore, the probability was that he would make another attempt to stow away on some other steamer.

Sergeant Stimson said that if the young man were to do that, it would be his own lookout if he again got into trouble with the Police.

His Worship eventually decided to remand the case until to-morrow, pending the decision of the C.S.P., who would be interviewed by Sergeant Stimson on the matter.

A VAGRANT.

Because his employers failed to keep to a certain condition of their agreement, C. T. Thomson, an American, preferred to keep out of work, and to beg in the streets.

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SHAMMED DEATH.

CHINESE WOMAN'S STRANGE RUSE.

The story of how the Wanchai Police were deluded into bringing a coffin and cart for the burial of a Chinese woman who was subsequently discovered to be alive. The incident was related to the Magistrate this morning, when the woman in question brought a charge of common assault against a Chinese male.

Inspector Kent said that on Saturday evening the woman made a complaint to him that she had been assaulted. On the following day, early in the morning, the husband of the woman came to him in an excited condition and asked for a coffin to take away the dead body of his wife, who had died in the night as the result of the injuries she had sustained.

The coffin and a cart were brought into requisition, and on arrival at the house, and on inspection of the woman, the Police had a suspicion that she was shamming. Their belief was confirmed when on taking up her hand to lay it on her chest, she drew it back and laid it on her chest. So, instead of the coffin, they called for an ambulance and it is the woman was taken to the Hospital. This morning she was very much alive.

Continuing, Inspector Kent said that the woman was at one time charged with "dying the white pigeon". He was of the opinion that it was only a squabble which the woman indulged in with the defendant, who was a former sweetheart of hers.

His Worship bound over the two parties, together with the woman's husband, to keep the peace for the next six months.

DAY BY DAY.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.

London, June 9.
A Moscow wireless message declares that a revolutionary government has been formed at Resht in Persia. The British have left Resht for Bagdad. It is alleged that part of the Indian troops at Resht have joined the revolutionaries.

A Warsaw official message states that two Bolshevik divisions were wiped out during the counter-offensive between Dvina and Beresina. Captured papers show a panic prevails in the Red headquarters. Bolsheviks removed the eyes from Polish prisoners who were then sent back.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" the Treasury has decided it is impossible to have definite dealings in Bolshevik gold unless the Soviets are recognized.

The "Daily Express" says preliminary difficulties for the immediate resumption of trade with Russia have been removed. The Soviet Government has wirelessed Krassin promising the release of British prisoners and furnishing guarantees for the cessation of propaganda in the Near East.

The official summary issued on June 9th says the Polish counter-offensive in the North is progressing favourably and has reached the line of Drissa-Germanovitz, westward of Plias, and the town of Beresina. The advance is continuing most rapidly and has already recovered over half the area lost in May. The "Red" retreat in places is becoming a rout. The Polish front runs from a point thirty-five miles east of Bielavatkerov to west of Skvira, thence south to Lipovets, Bratslav and Vapnyarka. In Syria the French are continuing punitive operations in the southern areas with good results. Arab raids on the British zone have decreased. In Mesopotamia a certain amount of unrest all over the country continues. Our aeroplanes on the Upper Euphrates bombed 400 Arabs assembling on the frontier. In the Mosul area Kurds raided a village, murdering some local officials. A police post has been disarmed and a railway gang molested in Persia. It is reported the Russians are sending reinforcements to Enzeli. A British detachment from Resht arrived at Menjil on June 4th. 300 Bolsheviks from Enzeli thereafter occupied Resht.

London, June 10.
Relying to questions, Mr. Lloyd George stated the Ambassadors Conference at Paris was giving attention to the Polish Czechoslovak dispute with regard to Teschen and was communicating with the representatives of the two republics. The Czechoslovak government has also drawn the attention of the League of Nations to the dispute. The government would take the most effective action to secure a peaceful settlement and he was very hopeful.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the reported offensive against the Bolsheviks by General Wrangel, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had clearly informed General Wrangel that Britain would not be responsible for his army if he undertook an offensive.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law discredited the Bolshevik wireless message claiming a reverse to the British forces. He was confident it was without foundation and said the report was probably based on the fact that some time ago in pursuance of the policy limiting our commitments as far as possible we moved a very small British garrison from Resht. He opined that was the sole foundation for the wireless message.

Warsaw, June 10.
The Polish Ministry has resigned owing to opposition to the government control and sale of agricultural products.

IN GERMANY.

Paris, June 9.
The German Government on June 4th addressed a fresh Note to the Allies declaring it was impossible to reduce army effectives to 100,000 as provided in the Treaty and demanding that a Reichswehr Council has now replied that it is not prepared to depart from the Allied attitude at San Remo the purport of which was to press Germany to fulfil her engagements.

Berlin, June 9.
The election results show the following losses: Majority Socialists, 35 seats; Democrats, 30; Centre, 4; and the following gains: Independent Socialists, 53; German People's Party, 20; German Nationalists, 23. Thus the Coalition which numbered 226 in the old assembly is now 222 and the opposition, formerly 86, become 223.

Including the deputies who retain former assembly mandates the new Reichstag consists of 460 members composed of Social Democrats, 110; Centrists, 67; Democrats, 45; Christian Federalists, 25; German Nationalists, 55; German People's Party, 61; Independent Socialists, 20; Communists, 2; Bavarian Peasants, 4; Guelphs, 5. The total poll was 25,719,000. Herr Schlieke, Minister of Labour, is the only Cabinet Minister who failed to get a seat.

London, June 9.
The "Times" says a German mission, headed by Herr Merz, Food Controller, has concluded a visit to London. It requested the Government for an immediate supply of sufficient food to maintain present food rations in Germany without adding to the debt and also asked to be allowed to retain some shipping as it had to pay higher freights than other nations.

Berlin, June 10.
Herr Mueller has not yet been requested to form a new government. Newspapers opine his prospects of forming a cabinet on a firm basis are poor. The latest idea is to create a coalition government comprising trades unions, industry, and agriculture representatives with the party acting in a supervisory capacity. The situation was discussed at various party meetings but it is unlikely a decision will be reached until next week.

London, June 10.
The "Daily Mail" says Mr. McCurdy has refused to supply corn to the German Mission but has offered to send bacon and mutton on certain terms.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

London, June 9.
The Australian Minister, Mr. Watt, who is presently in Europe in connection with the International Financial Conference at Brussels, has resigned the Commonwealth Treasuryship owing to a variance with Mr. Hughes and other members of the Cabinet.

(Continued on page 3.)

PLUMAGE BILL TALKED OUT.

TRADE INTERESTS
TRIUMPH.

The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent writes:—The Bill prohibiting the importation of Plumage was talked out in the House of Commons, much to the disappointment and dismay of bird-lovers. An identical Bill, in charge of Lord Aberdeen, passed successfully through the House of Lords some weeks ago; and in 1914, a few months before the break of war, a Bill with similar objects, though different in some of its provisions, passed its second reading in the Commons by the overwhelming majority of 297 to 15. To-day's abortive conclusion, therefore, marks a deplorable retrogression.

It was a misfortune that the debate on the Bill could not be proceeded with before 3.35 o'clock. A measure providing for the payment of compensation to property-owners owing to subsidence in mining areas had priority and this occupied the time of the House from noon until 3.35. Consequently, less than an hour and a half was left for the debate on the Plumage Bill. It was probably owing to the limitation on discussion thereby imposed that the Deputy-Speaker, just before 3 o'clock, refused the closure, twice moved by Colonel Yate, who was in charge of the Bill. When the clock struck 3 the Bill therefore died.

The distinction, such as it was, of talking out the Bill belongs to Mr. J. D. Gilbert, Coalition-Liberal M.P. for Central Southwark and a member of the Port of London Authority. Two other London members, both of them Unionists, Sir Matthews Wilson and Colonel Archer-Shee also opposed the Bill; each represents a constituency (one, Bethnal Green, S.W., and the other Finsbury) which is interested in the feather trade. Mr. Bartley Dennis (Oldham), who delivered the principal speech against the Bill, is a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, and put the case of the London Ostrich and Feather Trade Association. He read a petition against the Bill signed by 2,286 persons engaged in the imported plumage trade. It was London that killed this valuable measure.

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDED.

The Bill absolutely forbade, within one month of its passage into law, the importation into the United Kingdom of the plumage of birds and the sale or possession of plumage illegally imported. Ostriches and eider-ducks were exempted in a schedule from this comprehensive prohibition.

Thanks to the admirable zeal of Mr. H. J. Massingham, the facts as to the plumage trade—the threatened extermination of beautiful species, with the disturbance of natural economy that this involves, and the ruthless destruction and cruelty of the bird hunters—are now widely known. Some of them were set forth in the debate by Colonel Yate and Colonel Arthur Murray. It is estimated by Mr. W. H. Hudson, F.Z.S., that for every bird killed for plumage 10 die of wounds or through the starvation of the young birds. Birds are massacred in the nesting season because at nuptial-time they adorn themselves with special ornaments and their plumage is then at its brightest and best. The extent of the destruction is unrealised by the ordinary public. In Jamaica 13 out of 18 species of humming birds have been exterminated. From Venezuela alone 1,528,000 egrets have been exported in a few years. At one sale, 40,000 condors were sold; 35,615 kingfishers were sold in two sales, and 51,260 sooty terns in three sales. No fewer than 300,000 albatrosses were killed by 23 men in one raid in Sayaan Island, in the Pacific.

Col. Arthur Murray regretted that the selfishness of women made such a Bill necessary. These beautiful birds are destroyed in order to pander to feminine vanity. He was at the Royal Academy, private view that morning, and judging by the head-gear of some of the ladies present, feminine vanity appears to have obtained a new lease of life since the war. He begged the House to put an end to the cruel slaughter of beautiful creatures and to a barbaric traffic that thrives on the vanity of a type of woman whose selfishness nothing but compulsion could repress.

COLLECTORS ALSO INDICTED.
"The great destroyer of birds is the collector," said Mr. Bartley Dennis. He asked that the Bill should be turned round and that the birds whose importation is forbidden should be specified in the schedule. It was unjust to prohibit the importation of plumage obtained without cruelty or danger. The Bill would destroy a London industry and there was no provision in it for compensation. He decided that the trade was chiefly in the hands of foreigners.

Colonel Archer-Shee takes the view that there is cruelty all through nature, and he spoke of the incongruity of these complaints coming from men clad from head to foot in the skins of animals. There are myriads of sea gulls and humming birds and there is no fear of their extermination.

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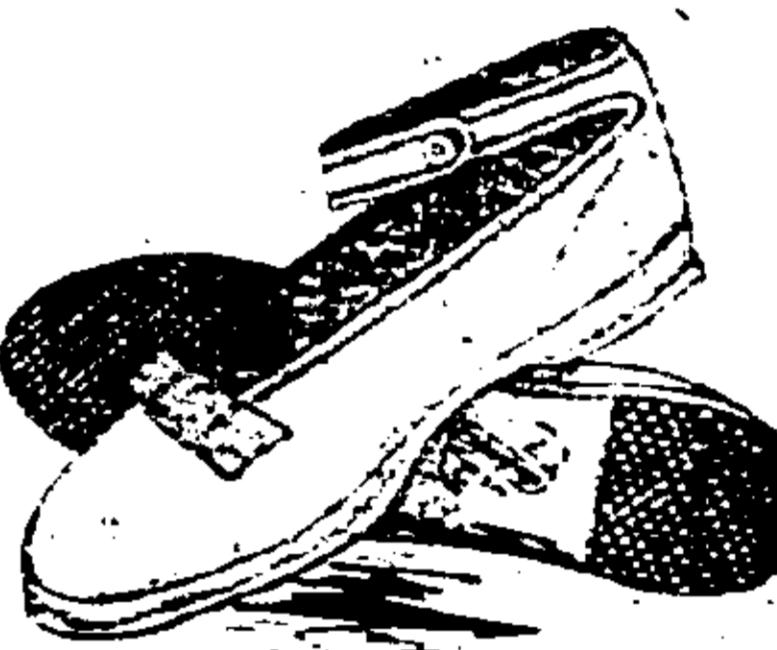
FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

Our Exquisite Line of

WHITE CANVAS RUBBER SHOES

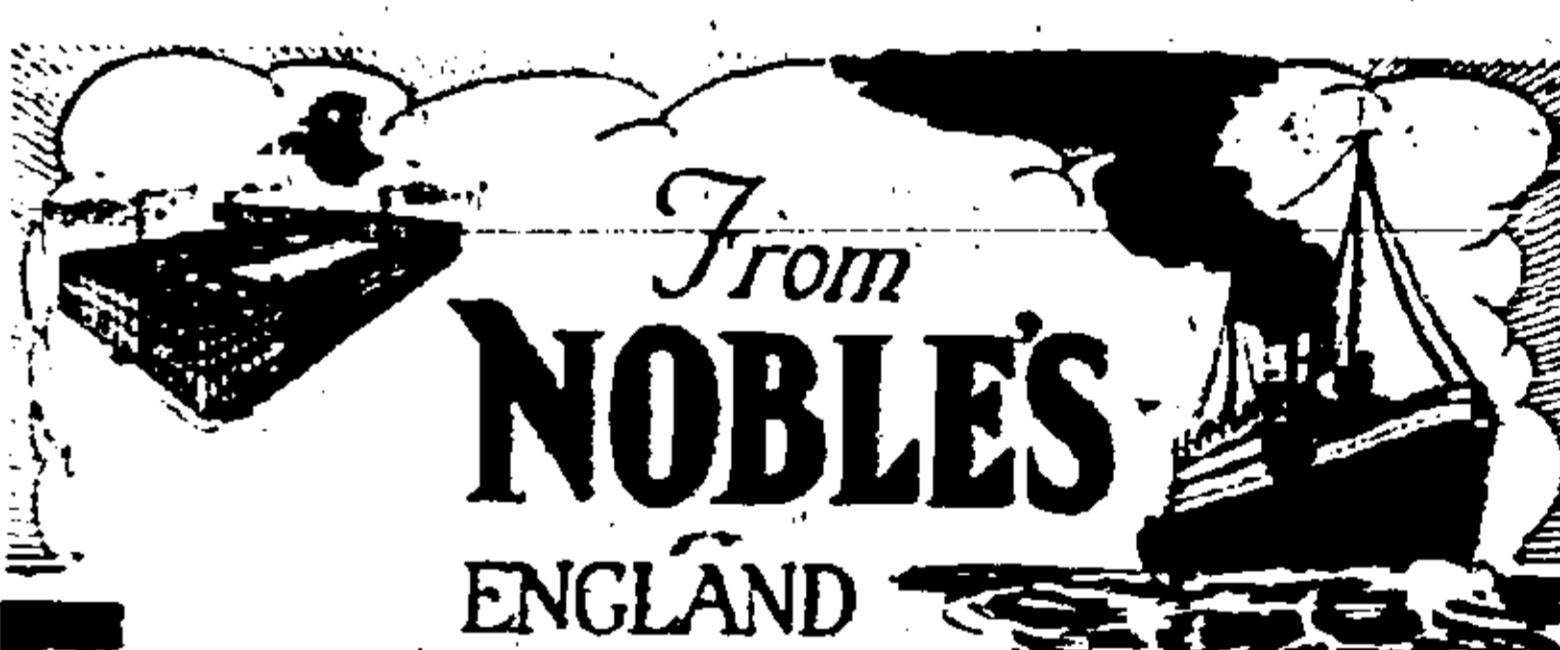
JUST THE WEAR FOR THE SEASON

COOL & CHEAP YET
COMFORTABLE

ON SALE AT

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

Direct from the
Factory to your Home.

Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles, and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from Noble's.

The New 68-page Catalogue.

Post Free from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send to-day for this beautifully illustrated catalogue—you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all Wearing Apparel for men, women and children, and your Household Requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

Some of the articles illustrated:

Taylor-Made Costumes Underwear
Frock-and-Coat Frock-and-Baby Linen
Suits and Undershirts School Outfits
Blouses, Millinery Carpets, Curtains
Hats, Caps, Footwear Ready-to-Wear Suits
Napery, Cutlery

PATTERNS. John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns Post Free on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES (in full) should wherever possible be sent by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE LTD., Manchester, England.

It was announced by Mr. Edwin Montagu that the Government were exceedingly anxious to see the Bill passed into law.

"We don't want to destroy any trade," but if a trade only exists by the destruction of beautiful birds it does not deserve sympathy. "The Bill will not destroy any legitimate trade." Mr. Dennis's suggestion that the birds whose importation is prohibited should be enumerated in the schedule was unworkable, and the feather trade knew it.

Undeterred by Mr. Montagu's benediction on the Bill, Mr. Gilbert insisted on talking it out. Result—commercialism has scored another triumph over nature, and London will continue to be the chief centre of the trade in beautiful birds.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

SERIOUS SITUATION IN ITALY.

Important developments are expected in the Italian situation in consequence of the bread riots in different parts of the country coupled with revolutionary activity in the army. The chief cause of the unrest lies in the reported intention of the Government to cease extensive purchases of foreign grain for supply to the bakers on which the Government is losing 400,000,000 lire monthly. Socialists in Parliament have announced their intention to vigorously oppose the Government until the announcement of the increase of bread prices is withdrawn.

Rome, June 9.

The Cabinet has resigned.

Newspapers report that Albanian insurgents have occupied the villages of Bestrova and Selitsa. The Italian garrisons have been withdrawn to Valona. A destroyer at Valona covered the retreat of the Italians which was apparently attended with some losses.

Bolsheviks have captured a number of Italian sailors belonging to the Cruiser Etna, stationed at Batum.

Rome, June 10.

In the Chamber M. Nitti announced the rescission of the recent decree raising the price of bread and added the cabinet had resigned in consequence of the parliamentary situation seeing every party in the House was opposed to the decree which the government sanctioned with a view to preventing the loss of 8,000,000,000 lire annually through the bread subsidy. M. Orlando, President of the Chamber, had also resigned. At a short sitting of the Chamber of most turbulent nature M. Nitti, often interrupted, intimated that Ministers would continue to conduct current business. A Socialist speaker claimed that rescission was a triumph for the official socialists. Recriminations ensued and led to tumults and the use of fistcuffs. The Chamber adjourned indefinitely.

Paris, June 10.

A Rome telegram states that Italian warships have left Brindisi for Valona.

Rome, June 10.

Seamen are opposing the despatch of reinforcements to Albania. All the newspapers forecast that Signor Giolitti will succeed Signor Nitti.

Paris, June 10.

The newspapers opine that owing to the Italian Cabinet crisis a further adjournment of the Spa Conference is almost certain.

THE ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

Rome, June 10.

An authoritative statement as to the withdrawal of the Italians from Albania says the incidents were not serious, merely minor encounters between Italian troops and irregulars. It is admitted, however, that the Albanians are hostile to Italy, owing to Serbo-Greek agitation, whereupon Italy has made representations to Athens and Belgrade. The statement adds that Italy is determined to remain at Valona, with possible restriction of the occupation zone.

RUSSIA'S PLIGHT.

London, June 10.

Mr. Ben Turner, a member of the Labour delegation, has returned from Russia. Interviewed, he stated the Bolsheviks admitted there had been a Red terror and 3,500 had been executed. The terror had ceased but capital punishment had been restored in order to suppress espionage. Russia is greatly lacking in food, clothing, raw materials and transport. Fifty per cent. of the inhabitants of Moscow and Petrograd are hungry. A fierce fight against disease is proceeding. One million cases of typhus are recorded and scores of thousands of smallpox and malaria cases.

NEW ELLERMAN LINE.

London, June 9.

The "Times" reports that Ellerman's are inaugurating in July a regular monthly service from Montreal to Port Said, Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore and Java.

London, June 9.

The "Times" reports that in addition to the Canadian Government services recently mentioned Ellerman's are establishing a service in July between Montreal, India and the Far East.

EXPRESS TRAIN CRASH.

New York, June 9.

A Schenectady express crashed into the rear of a passenger train, the engine of which had broken down at Schenectady. Eleven persons sleeping in the rear carriage of the latter train were killed and twenty-one injured.

HOUSING AT HOME.

London, June 10.

Dr. Addison, in a statement to the Parliamentary Housing Committee, says that at present there are ten thousand houses being erected under the subsidy scheme. All issues of housing bonds have been oversubscribed.

INTERESTING MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT.

London, June 10.

In memory of his son, killed in the war, Lord Rothermere has offered Oxford University £20,000 as endowment of a professorship of United States history.

CANADIAN PAPER COMBINE.

Montreal, June 10.

Details are published regarding the new Canadian pulp and paper combine. They show that the timber holdings of the combine amount to ten thousand square miles. The output of the mills is 275,000 tons per annum.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 10.

Surrey beat Leicester by an innings and 105. Sussex beat Worcester by an innings and 231.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE STRANGE LIFE OF VLADIVOSTOK.

500 ROUBLES TO THE YEN.

Vladivostok, May 19.—After the Japanese occupation of the district on the night of April 4-5, things were very unsettled, but during the last two weeks with the resumption of work by the railway employees—whose one object in life, by the way, seems to be seeking for an excuse to strike—matters have become more peaceful. The government is still carrying on with its head in the clouds, and putting difficulties in the path of everybody who tries to do some practical work. The only government department which is liable to suffer from overwork is the Paper Money Factory which can be seen working full-speed at any hour of the day or night in the ground floor of the Government bank on Soietianskaya Street—and with universal shortage of paper, it is expected that the cost of printing a rouble will exceed that of the rouble itself, which is not saying much.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.—The exchange has gone from bad to worse. In March, the yen rouble exchange was 1 yen = 100 roubles or thereabouts. At the end of March, it was 195-210; now it wavers between 750-850 roubles per yen!

Of course the most absurd prices are asked for everything. The big shop like Choorin's Kynai and Albers and others have gone on to the so-called gold rouble standard; which they have fixed at 10 per cent above the value of the yen. They accept Siberian notes in payment, at the rate of the day, plus enough to keep themselves from losing on the exchange. And one is quite, quite sure after having bought something that the firms have indeed taken the necessary measures to guard themselves against loss, not only through exchange but against fire, robbery, arson, barratry and the thousand and one accidents that may befall an honest shopkeeper in his attempt to turn an honest penny as well.

PERMISSION TO EXPORT.—The financial economic bureau of the government has come to its senses at last and is now giving permission to export. Control has also been removed from the Russian banks, and these latter have also been given permission to undertake exchange operations in the hope that the operations will tend to favour the rouble. The embargo that was laid on exchange operations by the Russian banks gave the Japanese banks a monopoly of the exchange business, a fact which they availed themselves of to the full and forced the rouble down to where it is. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine and the Banque Industrielle de Chine both made attempts last week to break the monopoly by selling yen at Rls. 480-500, in limited quantities, whereas the Japanese banks were selling at 600-750. But not having received any support from the government, and seeing that the purchasers of yen at 480 or so, immediately re-sold to Japanese at a profit and turned up against next day to take advantage of this unexpected source of income, the French had perforce to stop and sell at the same rate as their competitors. So we are back again at the old rate.

MORE SALARIES HIGHER PRICES.—All government and municipal employees are now paid according to the rate in roubles. The whole service has been divided into four classes of which the fourth class has 27 categories. Salaries in this class range from Rls. 15,000—the minimum wage for one family for the month of May—to Rls. 45,000, while class 3 gets 45,000, class 2—55,000 and class 1, the highest of all, 60,000 roubles. An office can be run on a monthly expense of about 200 yen or less, excluding of course, the manager and his assistant. Next month everybody will get more.

The beauty of this lies in the fact that as soon as the Bureau of Labour publishes its figures, sanctioned by the government, prices go up all round and the rise in salary—if it can be many.—N.G.D.N.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR".

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong, under an Order of the Court.

By PUBLIC AUCTION

on MONDAY

The 28th. day of June 1920

at 3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in

Duddell Street.

The ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5206 tons Gross and of 3360.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. For particulars to view apply to

Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars, apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Building,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 19th. June 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits comprising:

60 cases Australian Hock

35 " Claret " Medoc "

20 " Champagne " Duc de Monaco "

60 " Champagne " Charles Heidsieck "

20 " Peppermint

20 " Salamander Cognac,

3 stars "

50 " Salamander Cognac,

5 " Burgundy

50 " Sherry (various brands)

20 " Dry & Old Tom Gin

14 " Oldham Gin

Etc. Etc. Etc.

N. B.—A large quantity of the above will be sold without reserve.

TERMS: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

HONGKONG, 2nd June, 1920.

NOTICE.

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCS.

in

5% PREMIUM BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL.

The Bonds are of 500 Frs face value.

PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCS

8 drawings a year amounting to

20,000,000 Frans

with the following prizes

1,000,000 Frans

500,000 "

200,000 "

100,000 "

50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future.

The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-

CHINE

L. BERINDOAGUE

Manager.

HONGKONG, June 4th 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 16th. June 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 48 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned)

5000 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White Rice

TERMS: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAITS BOX NO.—

WANTED.

WANTED.—Prominent Life

Insurance Company has one

vacancy for an intelligent, energetic

Chinese Representative.

Must have good standing in the

community and first-class re-

ferences. Commission only.

Apply, giving full particulars

under Box 371 "Hongkong Tele-

graph."

WANTED.

ON DEMANDE.—Un bon dactylographe capable faire correspondance française. Il n'est pas nécessaire de présenter sa connaissance de la langue française impaire. S'adresser à BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shanghai. Indiquer emplois précédent et salaire demandé.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—For Swatow exports and import house. Good opportunities to right party who is willing and efficient. Fare paid, living quarters supplied. Call Room 455, Hongkong Hotel, for interview before noon Tuesday.

WANTED.—From 1st July. Furnished Flat suitable for 2 Bachelors. Hongkong preferred. Apply Box No. 372 c/o "The Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB,

GARDEN ROAD,

will be opened by

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP D. POZZONI

on

Wednesday, 16th June, at 9 p.m.

It is hoped that all Members, and British Catholics intending to become Members, will endeavour to be present.

Members may bring their lady friends on Wednesday evening.

The General Committee specially hope that there will be a large attendance of Catholic members of the Naval and Military forces, for whom the Club is primarily being opened.

A musical programme is being arranged.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CONSIGNEES	CONSIGNEES	CONSIGNEES	PURE MILK
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES	NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES	NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES	EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRIC STERILIZATION
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.	THE ADMIRAL LINE.	The Medical Research Committee has just published a report on the destruction of bacteria in milk by electricity.
S. S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE"	S. S. "WEST CONOR"	THE Steamship	"SATSUMA"
From CALCUTTA via RANGOON, PENANG & SINGAPORE	From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & SHANGHAI.	having arrived from New York via ports on 13th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.	"This method was used first on a large scale at Liverpool. The present account is by Professor Beattie, of Liverpool, and Mr. Lewis, Lecturer of Bacteriological Methods, University of Liverpool. An independent trial of the method was also made at Birmingham, where Professor Leith repeated and extended the Liverpool observations. Sir Oliver Lodge was good enough to superintend the study of current action on its technical side, and Professor Beattie put the apparatus at Dr. Leith's disposal.
The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.		Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.	The results of both experiments agree in supporting the value of the electrical method of sterilization. The Birmingham workers found that the electrical method showed a close parallelism to the old method of sterilization by heat, and are inclined to think that the current does its work of killing the bacteria by virtue of the heat which it generates. They were led to believe that in the electrical method the current raises the temperature of the milk more quickly, and since it passes through every part of the milk, the heat which it generates reaches every part of the milk at the same moment. It has this advantage over the simpler thermal method. Further, though the heat is generated always at the same rate, it increases with the length of the milk column traversed by the electrical current, and hence, as in the thermal method, the temperature of the milk will continue to increase until it reaches its highest point as it issues from the tube. The heat conditions of the two methods are, therefore, very similar. Their sterilizing power is also similar, though the electrical is quicker in its action, and Professor Leith summarized his report by saying that both the thermal and electrical methods have a high practical value, and deserve consideration in any endeavour made to impure milk supplies. The thermal is simpler and cheaper, the electrical quicker in action."
Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.		All broken, chafed, and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined on June 15th at 2 p.m. and June 17th at 10 a.m.	Professor Leith suggested further that both methods could be made more efficient by grafting on them the practice of pasteurizing by two treatment applications, with rapid cooling of the milk after each, and that even with a single application the milk would store better if rapidly cooled after treatment.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 14th at 10 a.m.		All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.	In the opinion of the Medical Research Committee the experiments at Birmingham, though they entirely support the practical results obtained by Professor Beattie and Mr. Lewis at Liverpool, were not complete enough on their bacteriological side to settle finally the question whether the electrical current in this method has a direct bactericidal action or whether it acts purely as a thermal agent. Sir Oliver Lodge was strongly of opinion that its action was purely thermal. It must be hoped that this question may presently be settled by special inquiry: in the meantime there is no doubt that the work of Beattie and Lewis has given us an elegant and practical method of purifying milk for human consumption, of which the use upon a large scale becomes now a problem for closer financial and administrative examination.— <i>Times</i> .
All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.		No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.	
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.		Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.	
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Hongkong, 4th June, 1920.	
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING Board.	STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.	NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES	
Hongkong, 8th June, 1920.		THE STEAMSHIP "WEST JENA"	
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES		From NEW YORK	
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.		Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.	
The Steamship S. S. "ECUADOR"		Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.	
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI & MANILA.		All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on 17th June, 1920, by the Company's surveyor, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.	
The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.		All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 17th, 1920, will be subject to rent.	
Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.		No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.	
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 14th at 10 a.m. and June 15th at 10 a.m.		Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.	
All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.		STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC. Agents, 1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, C.I.	
No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 15th, will be subject to rent.		DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents, Hongkong, 10th June, 1920.	
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.			
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.			
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Hongkong, 8th June, 1920.			

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



FRECKLES WILL HAVE TO GO FARTHER BACK THAN THAT.

CONSTECD

Announcement of New China Office

In order to give customers in the Orient quick, convenient, and dependable service, we have opened a new branch office at

Nantung Building, 22 Kukiang Road, Shanghai.

This office is in charge of Mr. Gilbert L. Robinson, who comes to Shanghai with an intimate knowledge of manufacturing conditions and every facility of leading American Steel Manufacturers for assisting users of all iron and steel products including the following:

Agricultural Steel, such as Plow, Ditch, Drag, Tooth, Cultivator
Twin, East, Twin, etc.
Timber
Anchors and Anchored Chains
Axes
Bands
Barbed Steel, Mack, Concrete Reinforcing
Barbed Wire, Rebar, Rebar
Ballets
Blades
Blades, Heads, Plates, Blue Holes, Hand
Holes, Man Holes, Tube Holes, Fittings,
and Braces
Bolts
Bolts and Nuts
Brackets
Braces
Brackets, Plates, Roll Shells, Ring
Bridges
Bridges, Plates, Tubs, etc.
Circular Sections, Forged and Rolled
such as Gear, Blanks, Fly, Flanges
Crane, Gear, Wheel, and Industrial
Wheels of All Kinds
Cubits, Rigid and Flexible Electrical
Cables, for Steam and Electric Rail
Roads
Casing
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Phone 16.

MARRIAGE

KREBS—WAGER.—On June 12th... at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Henri Krebs, of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co., Hongkong, third son of the late Mr. Adolphe Krebs and Mrs. Krebs, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, & Bertha Dorleska Wager, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wager, of Seattle, Washington. At Home, 52, Nathan Road, Kowloon, after July 1st.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. G. W. Gegg and family thank the many kind friends who who sent floral tokens and expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920.

HONGKONG'S RESTRICTED DEVELOPMENT.

If there is one problem more than another which is continually looming larger and larger as regards the commercial development of this Colony, it is the lamentable shortage of accommodation, not only in offices but of land on which to build. Scarcely a day goes by without some reminder cropping up, proving that development is being seriously restricted by lack of room. In the city itself we do not see how matters are going to be remedied unless our Government is prepared to make very big concessions in the building regulations with regard to the maximum height of buildings—concessions which we think ought to be freely granted having regard to the fact that commercial prosperity is the very thing on which the Colony depends. The cry for offices and larger premises has reached a pitch so acute that it should be one of the Government's first duties to essay a remedy. The release of the Old Post Office building is one good step, but it should be supplemented by many more such. The vacant space next the Post Office, and several other sites should be built upon and if the present owners will not more, then the Government should secure powers to force their hands.

Those who expect to see the resumption of military land in the City effected soon had better disillusion themselves. So far as the public has been given to understand, representations have gone Home on this matter, but we all know what happens at the Colonial Office in response to requests of this nature. They become pigeon-holed and hung up and he would be an over-sanguine prophet who would dare hazard any immediate response. In addition to this there is the question of expense to consider and some little indication of what the resumption by the civil authorities would cost, apart from providing other quarters, may be gained from the report of the Land Officer for 1919, which has just been issued. In this document we find the following:—“A portion of Pinewood Battery, having an area of 11,860 square feet, was transferred to the Colonial Government by the War Department for the purpose of extending Lugard Road for which a sum of \$1,311 was credited to the War Department in the Colonial Military Lands account. Two portions of Kowloon East Battery, containing 66,371 square feet and 35,999 square feet respectively were also transferred to the Colonial Government by the War Department in consideration of credits in the same account of \$32,239.85 and \$13,612 respectively. The Colonial Government also took over two portions being the remainder of Kowloon East Battery Reserve and credited the War Department with the sums of \$132,049.47 and \$132,412.53 in the said account. The acquisition of these areas became necessary owing to development in the vicinity of the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks.” That is extremely illuminating because it shows that the Colonial Government will have to pay for every foot of land that it takes from the military for civil purposes. If one thinks of the huge area of land covered by the military establishments along Queen's Road East and the properties contiguous thereto, an idea will be obtained of the almost fabulous cost of the suggested undertaking. We realise that this change will have to come one day if Hongkong is to develop at all, and we are not over-optimistic as to the length of time that will have to elapse before any actual work can be commenced.

A great deal has been said about the development of Kowloon, but however much the Peninsula may stand to benefit by railway and wharfage extension there can be no question that the City of Victoria will remain for many years the centre of the Colony. Kowloon can relieve matters but it is doubtful if it will ever usurp Hongkong's position of priority. And at present there seems no desire to work in that direction. For the actual handling of cargo we believe that Kowloon is going to develop—and develop rapidly, but as the real commercial centre, housing offices and shops, the present City will long remain. The present desire is not for a change but for an extension, and all the thought possible should be brought to bear on this matter by the Government. West of Pedder Street there are few really suitable premises and the aim should be to replace the present Chinese class of buildings with better and more modern structures suitable for foreign offices. If one looks at the Praya west of the Post Office one gets a good illustration of what is meant. East of the Post Office there is a fine front of big commodious premises, but west of it there are old houses, the upper floors of which are used as dwellings. This should not be, in these days when space and more space is the prime consideration. Rotolament these facts though we may, it is in the other direction that we must look for development; to the military land to be resumed and the proper utilisation of the reclaimed foreshore at Wan Chai. If the resumption of military properties be a costly proceeding there will be the satisfaction of knowing that, utilised for business, the land will be of far more value to the Crown than it ever could be as it is.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE SHIPPING AWARD.

“Propeller,” in his letter to *the Standard* on Saturday, alleging that some of the owners are refusing to abide by the terms of the recent shipping award, raises a most important matter. It will be recalled that when the dispute had reached a most critical stage, the shipowners and the two Guilds concerned agreed to submit the question to independent arbitration and to abide by the decision of the arbitrators appointed. These arbitrators were approved by all the parties, and in favour of the men it must be said that they exercised a large measure of patience during the lengthy period which elapsed between the time when the arbitration commenced and the terms of the decision were made known. They fulfilled their part of the bargain by keeping the ships running, and although the award did not come anywhere near their demands we have not heard that any of them have otherwise than loyally accepted it. It so happens that one of the provisions of the arbitrators' decision was that the new rates of pay were to be made retrospective to December 15th last. In the interim some of the men affected have left their ships. It is these men, or some of them, who are now being met with a refusal on the part of their previous employers to observe the award, one of the latter's arguments being that the former have no claim. Other of the owners, however, have paid the demands in full without any demur. Our hope is that the Shipowners' Association will make it clear to all the employers affected that they have to fall into line.

THE DANGER.

The line of conduct followed by those owners who are seeking to avoid their obligations is likely to place the whole body of employers in a false light, and, as our correspondent remarks, “it will hardly be any encouragement to the men to submit future disputes to arbitration.”

Shipping strikes are about the last thing that Hongkong wants to experience. Such movements, if they become at all general, can do no end of harm to this Colony. The men, when they consented to arbitration, no doubt had that point in mind. They wanted more wages, but they were anxious not to injure the Colony by persisting in unreasonable demands. In the future, other disputes may arise, and it is essential that any such should be given impartial adjudication. Shipowners, therefore, who do not “play the game” are worthy of nothing but condemnation, because by so acting they are harmfully prejudicing the future.

CHINESE PEACE PROBLEM.

It would seem that the Military Government in Canton is being treated with distinct coolness by the Peking authorities. In reply to the Canton representations regarding the status of the peace delegates, the State Department professes ignorance as to the negotiations which are said to have taken place in Shanghai recently and states that the proposed change in the chief delegate from the South is a matter which does not concern the North. The Canton request that a new Northern delegate be appointed is politely turned down. Coincident with these intimations there comes a complaint from Northern military officials that the commander of the Southern troops is obstructing peace by seizing cities in Hunan. We wonder where it will all end. If any good can be accomplished by the reconvening of the Shanghai Conference, then we hope it will speedily assemble whilst talk of compromise is in the air. It is high time, this year, between North and South, or, rather, between Northern and Southern factions, were bridged. China cannot go on for ever divided against herself. If the worst possible disaster is to be avoided, some Government, no matter by what faction it is controlled, must be formed capable of exercising central powers and general supervision over all the Provinces. If a conference can arrange that, its delegates will have served their country well.

NEW DANISH PRIME MINISTER.
Copenhagen, May 3.—The King has entrusted M. Niels Mørkgaard, the Liberal leader, with the task of forming a Cabinet.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE IT IS THAT OUR IDEALS.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. J. Morrison, the sub-accountant of the Chartered Bank, is lying ill in hospital with pneumonia.

Mr. W. A. Webb, the Assistant Manager of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., has returned from Tientsin, where he went for a holiday.

The Catholic Men's Club, Garden Road, is to be formally opened on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 9 p.m. A musical programme is being arranged.

On Saturday there were notified seven cases of plague, of which three were fatal. There were also one case each of small-pox and diphtheria, the latter being fatal. All were Chinese.

The Pharies' Grand Variety Performance, postponed from Thursday last, is to take place to-night at the Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m. sharp. Those attending are respectfully requested to be in their seats by the time the performance commences.

On Friday morning, No. 3 Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, occupied by Miss E. Jackson, was broken into by a burglar and a sum of \$39 in Hongkong notes together with a £100 note were stolen from a drawer in the bedroom. The theft was not discovered until later in the morning. The circumstance of an open door to the verandah led to the theory that the theft was carried out by an outsider. The incident was reported to the Kowloon Police, but without any result so far, we understand.

A charge of assault was to-day brought by an Indian watchman against a Chinese. The alleged assault took place at the Cosmopolitan Docks, where the Chinese is said to have taken up a stone and hit the watchman with it. The Chinese said that it was “a very small” stone that he used to hit the constable with, whereas it was proved that it was “a very big brick” that he used, and that the will to use it was not wanting, as evidenced by the force with which he bought it down on the head of the unlucky watchman. A fine of \$10 was imposed on the delinquent.

Under the title of “Joan the Woman,” a pictorial dramatisation of the life of Joan of Arc is now being screened to capacity houses at the Coronet. In a masterly portrayal of the character of the historic maid, Geraldine Farrar, the famous operatic star, shows that her talents are not confined to the operatic stage, but that she is capable of interpreting all the minute detail of expression required in an emotional actress of the screen. In the production she conforms to the general idea of the personality of Joan. The scope of its treatment places the production within the designation of a super-production. “Joan the Woman” will continue to be shown for the next two nights.

Lately the Chinese teahouses of the Wan Chai district have suffered from a peculiar sort of nuisance caused by the assiduous patronage by a native gentleman. This man had made it a custom of dividing his time and patronage between the different houses, but what was an objectionable proceeding to the keepers was the fact that he never paid for what he had drunk or eaten. For this reason they had on countless occasions taken him to the Police Station, but had stopped short of prosecuting him. Doubtless encouraged, he had continued in his good old ways, and there came a time when the keepers of the teahouses had politely to request him to bestow his patronage elsewhere. On Saturday last, he went to a certain teahouse in the district, and after having drunk some tea offered a Chinese cent in payment. This proved too much for the temper of the proprietor, who ordered him out of the shop, at which he offered to take on the whole lot of folks in unequal combat. Creating much disturbance outside the door of the teahouse, he was at length arrested by a detective, and when charged before Mr. Hutchinson to-day was fined \$10, or two weeks.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY “MERCATOR.”]

Hongkong is now in the throes of a financial crisis. The serious drop in Exchange during the week has aggravated the trouble. A number of firms are rumoured to be on the eve of “going under.” One firm has already suspended payment, and is said to be going into liquidation. Another firm of importers and exporters, doing as well a trade in minerals, etc., is “in the soup,” while another firm that is reported to have made a good sum out of the Government in rice is in the doldrums. An old-established house, is also said to have been badly hit. Then there is another European firm that is reported to have suffered very heavy losses in Exchange, and in wolfish, and its existence is precarious. A number of Portuguese firms have suffered very heavy losses in rice, and it is likely that they will soon go the way of all flesh. It is difficult to forecast what the future holds for those firms that are in financial straits. Money is abominably tight at present, and an amelioration in the position is not likely until the rice and tin stocked in the Colony are disposed of.

A very disquieting fact is that a quarter of the rice stocks in the godowns have gone bad, having formed weevils, and are thus not fit for export. Estimating the rice stocks to be worth roughly ten million dollars, it would mean that nearly three million dollars have been practically thrown away. A good portion of the rice that has gone bad in the godowns is not fit for human consumption, while a small fraction could be sold at a great sacrifice. The Banks will be very badly hit in this respect for as much as eighty to eighty-five per cent of the value had been advanced on the rice. The biggest sufferers are undoubtedly the Chinese banks, and I am quite certain that the prosperity that was written on their balance sheets will not be seen this time. If anything, this should prove as a lesson in sound banking to our Chinese bankers. It is only a financial crisis that brings out the soundness of a bank's management. The great shock that has been given to credit and trade by the crises in Japan and the United States has thrown everything into disarray in the Colony, and this state of affairs is likely to continue for sometime. The crisis can only be overcome by banks taking swift measures to support credit and uphold trade.

Looking back over the past five months, one wonders that things have not been brought to a head before this. There has been indiscriminate gambling in produce of all kinds, and also in Exchange, and if the present trouble that merchants in the Colony are going through will serve to eliminate from our midst the new concerns that have been established in the Colony with small capital and which have been expecting that luck would help them, it will be a matter of congratulation.

At the moment, however, the point which bankers and all connected with the money market should bear in mind is that nothing should be done that would cause any big concern in Hongkong to close its doors. For this is certain to have a most baneful effect on the Colony's trade, as likely to create a panic, and thus do incalculable harm. I know that the local Banks do not at present contemplate taking any such drastic action, although in the case of the weaklings the banks have tried to put the screw on the defaulters. It is a fact that the present state of affairs is due in a large measure to too much credit having been given to mushroom firms that have come into existence during the past four or five years. The Chinese banks and many of the small foreign banks have been very lavish with their funds to these new firms of importers and exporters that had very little capital behind them. The outstanding feature of the business in past years has been the overwhelming supply of floating bank credits given to these small institutions. Our statistics of failures in the course of the next month or so will certainly show a big increase, unless something occurs that will bring in better times for merchants. At the moment there seems to be no silver lining

to the cloud that overhangs the markets to-day.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Prince Albert's remarks at the Royal Academy dinner with regard to the need for the revival of the village sign or emblem, lettered and considerably displayed—a welcome guide to the visitor in a strange land—are worthy of all attention. They become significant when one remembers that only a couple of months ago Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, the chairman of the Civic Arts Association, was able to announce that His Majesty the King had expressed himself as much interested in this very matter. Attention was then called to the decorative signposts about Sandringham. Without doubt, there is crying need to-day for information for the traveller in lonely places, and it should be conveyed to him in the best manner possible.

The teacher had been talking to the children on the Friday afternoon on the subject of moral courage. During the ensuing week-end she forgot the subject, but it was brought to mind on Monday morning by a boy, who, timidly approaching her, remarked, “Please Miss, I had some of that you were talking about on Saturday morning.” For a moment she was puzzled, then she asked, “What was that?” “Moral courage, Miss.” “Indeed! How was that?” “Well, Miss, I washed the doorsteps for my mother, and all the other lads stood round and laughed at me.” “Good,” said the teacher, “that was really fine of you—that was just the sort of thing I meant.” “Yes, Miss,” the lad went on, “and when I'd done I took the dirty water and threw it all over them.”

The activities of ex-King Constantine's partisans appear to be extending in a very suggestive fashion. Only few months ago Tino's finances were in such a parlous condition that an agent of his was credibly reported to have been in London trying to raise money on his crown: to-day his propaganda is practically world-wide, for it has now spread from America to China and Japan. The assassination of Venizelos is being preached without camouflage of any sort by the Communist sheets in the United States, one of which, received in Bouvierie-street by the last mail, is pleased also to offer up a pious prayer for the overthrow of “this bastard edifice called England.” It says something for the Greek Premier's tolerance that nearly a dozen papers advocating much the same kind of ideas are suffered to appear daily in Athens itself.

Napoleon's father, at the age of 45, died of cancer of the stomach. Ninety-nine years ago this year the fallen Emperor himself died of the same disease at St. Helena. It was said at the time that Napoleon had died because of the unsuitable climate. Indeed, he exile himself in 1817 practically accused the English Government of the day of trying to murder him by their choice of the place for his captivity. Yet during the five years of Bonaparte's life on the island only one of the fifty persons who formed his suite died—an Italian who had brought the seeds of consumption with him from Europe. Napoleon steadily refused to apply the medical advice given him. Probably the knowledge of his family history and recognition of his own symptoms made him realise the uselessness of medicine or exercise. As he himself said two or three weeks before his death, “The vomitings which succeeded one another without interruption seem to show that of all my organs the stomach is the most diseased. I am inclined to believe it is attacked with the disorder that killed my father—the physicians prophesied it would be hereditary in our family.” The post-mortem carried out on his own instructions proved his supposition to be correct.

goods unexecuted with the excuse that labour troubles preclude their being shipped at present. The biggest margin of profit is not on the high-priced products but the cheap ones, and, beside this, such shipments that had come during the past two weeks necessitate large outlay, and when the money market is so tight. There has been an all-round slump in prices since I last wrote, in many instances as much as twenty per cent over the previous rates.

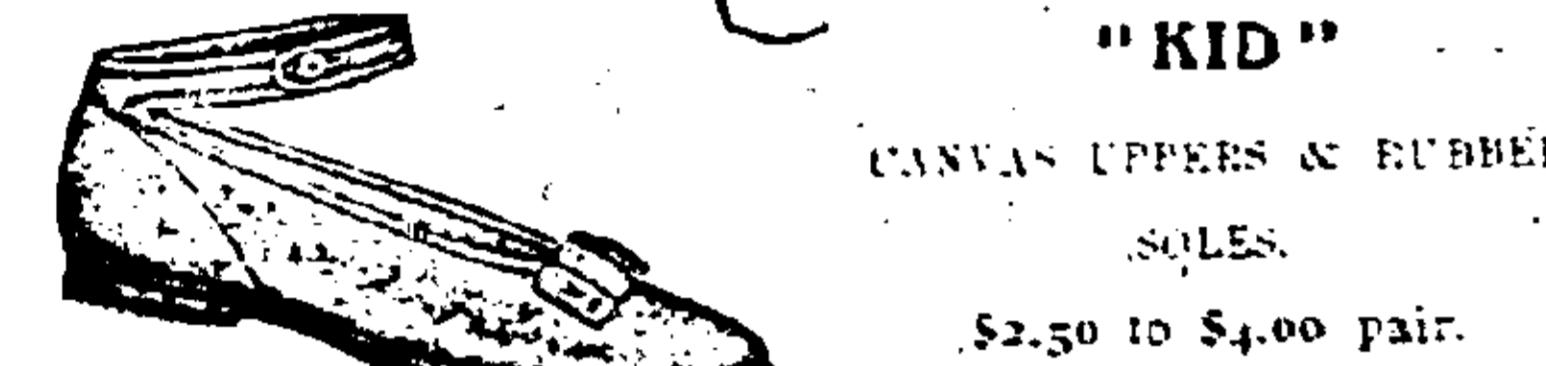
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WAR ON THE COMMUNITY.

"SLOWGEAR" MOVE CONDEMNED.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, addressing a large meeting of railwaymen at Derby referred to attempts made by a certain section of the men to introduce a new economic weapon, known as "slow gear," or "working to rule." He admitted that there were many rules in the railway service today that were either obsolete or needed amending, but why not demand a revision of those rules? The public would at least be able to recognize the honesty of the claim. The advocates of this new policy did not put forward any such claim. They bluntly admitted that it was to enforce the wage demand. The first to suffer by this policy would be the workers themselves. Good, swift and efficient transport at this moment was more essential than ever. Did those who advocated such a policy realize that it was the one certain method of further increasing the cost of living?

It was nothing short of a war on the community and had all the elements of poison gas. The Executive Committee had not sanctioned this policy and no official of the union could do other than deplore it. Once they ignored their public obligation, they would speedily find that the community was always greater and stronger than any section of the people.

Mr. Thomas added that if his advice were taken on the "working to rule" policy, he trusted that before many weeks he would be able to say they had established their claim, not by threats or intimidation, but by an impartial and free investigation. Mr. Thomas was frequently cheered, and not a dissentient voice was raised against his condemnation of the "working to rule" policy.

MR. CRAMP ON "GOING SLOW."

Speaking at the May Day demonstration at Ipswich, Mr. C. T. Cramp said they had read that a section of railwaymen would act on what was known as "going slow" until they got to 20s. a week. If anything was to

RICE STILL SOARING.

RECORD FIGURES REACHED IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai June 3.—Never has rice been so dear as during the past three days, when the price has gone up to 41.50 a picul, says the Chinese Press.

A number of rice merchants had a conference and decided to sell their present rice stocks as cheaply as possible. It is said that very little rice comes from Wusih now, but there is a fair quantity being received from Tsinpu and other surrounding places. There is not much rice left in the godowns because quantity of the grain has been handed over to the City Magistracy for cheap sale amongst the poor. It is, therefore, hoped that more rice will be received in Shanghai soon in order to relieve the market and bring down the prices.

One rich man is trying to "do his bit" by petitioning the Magistrate to sell cheaper rice in his village. He states that, if this is done, he will give 100 piculs from his own stock to be distributed. All expenses in connexion with the transportation of rice to his village will be borne by the philanthropist.

There was a rush on Sunday at the cheap rice agencies at Great East Gate and the South Gate when cheap rice was sold to the poor people. The agencies opened at 8 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m. during which time some 30 piculs were disposed of. As there were many who did not know of this cheap distribution, it is expected there will be larger crowds to-day.

Looting has been reported in Foochow. A wheel-barrow coolie was pushing his barrow along when suddenly six or seven hooligans held him up and cut open his bags of rice. He yelled out and the robbers made off. The case was reported to the chief of police, who ordered a general search in the huts of the paupers. In several of the huts they found some rice, but none of the inmates were present, so the rice has been confiscated.

Another case happened on Sunday afternoon. Some 300 women and children, with baskets in their hands, made straight for a certain shop. The shopkeepers heard that they were coming and immediately put up their shutters. Other rice shops in the surrounding district followed their example. When the chief of police heard of the matter he sent officers round to urge the shopkeepers to re-open their shops, saying that the police would guarantee their safety.

APPETITE THE TEST.

IF YOU CANNOT EAT, DIGESTION IS FAULTY.

There is no surer sign of a disordered stomach than a poor appetite. If you are digesting your food properly you are bound to be hungry when meal-time comes round. The first sign that new, healthy blood is being made by Dr. Williams' pink pills is that you enjoy a bigger meal. That rich, red blood makes you eat. What is more, it enables you to derive benefit from your food.

The thin, dyspeptic man who turns away from his breakfast is in the same miserable state as the anaemic girl. Anaemia, in fact, affects men and youths just as often as girls, only it is not recognised so soon. Imperfect digestion and lack of appetite are common signs of this anaemia, and a tonic that is specific for thin blood improves the digestion, with the result that the improved digestion hastens the correction of the anaemic condition.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are THE tonic for the blood and nerves. They begin at once to strengthen the digestion and steadily build up the system weakened by worry or overwork. The rich, red blood they make soon shows in cheeks and lips. The step is quickened, the eyes brighten, and the good effect is felt throughout the body.

The great usefulness of this tonic treatment for indigestion and anaemia has been proved in many thousands of cases the world over during the past thirty years. What Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have done for others they will do for you. Begin them now. Obtainable from druggists everywhere, or post free, £1.50 the bottle, 8s for six from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechenyi Road, Shanghai. Follow the suggestions in the free diet book "What to Eat." A copy will be sent you if you forward a postcard request to above address.

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NOTICES

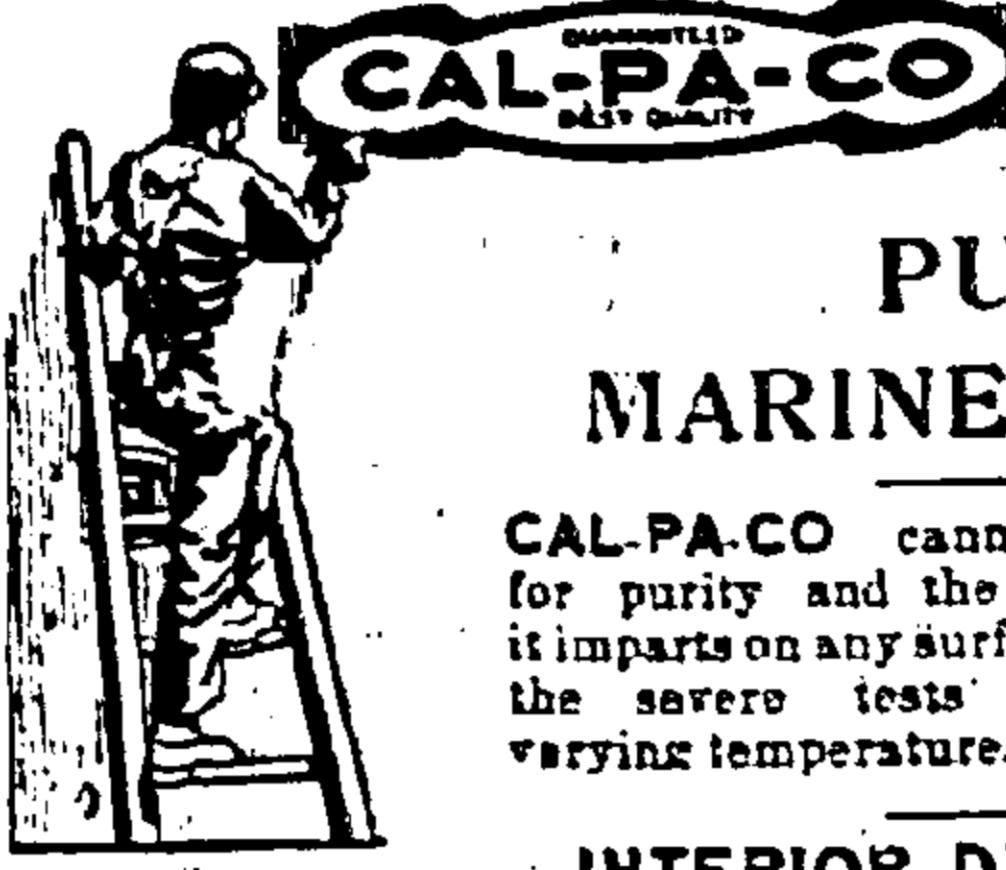
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New shipments ex S. S. "Cardiganshire"

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Finnan Haddocks	50
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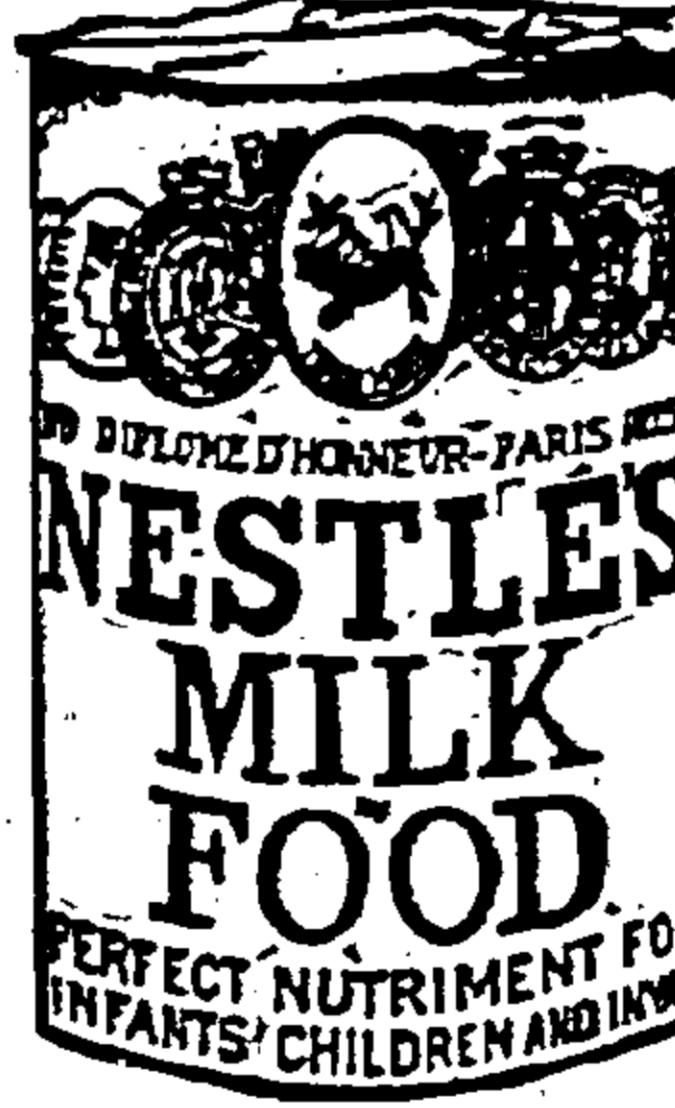
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BRITISH AND GERMAN BAPTISTS.

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The annual assembly of the

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland opened at Birmingham recently. The retiring president, Mr. Herbert Marnham, introduced his successor, the

Rev. D. J. Hiley, London, who took the chair.

The adoption of the report of

the council was moved by the

Rev. W. Y. Fullerton, who urged

the claims of the United Fund

of £250,000, which it is proposed

to raise in conjunction with the

Baptist Missionary Society, and

£100,000 of which is to be allocated

to a sustentation fund.

In existing

conditions, it is held, no accredited

married Baptist minister ought

to be expected to live on a stipend

which is less than £250 per annum.

The Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke,

in supporting the motion, dealt

with the activities of Baptist

World Alliance, remarking that

following the war there were

poverty, unrest, confusion, and

disease in many lands.

Answering the question: "Are we going

to meet German Baptists?" he declared: "Of course we are." (Hear, hear.) The war, he said, was over. The British Prime Minister at Spa was going to meet the German Prime Minister, and it would be a sad and sorry thin if British Baptists could not meet German Baptists.

The report was adopted. Mr. Herbert Marnham was elected treasurer for the ensuing year and the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare secretary.

The subject of national education was introduced by the Rev. J. C. Carlile, of Folkestone, who submitted a resolution expressing high appreciation of the great services to education rendered by

Mr. Fisher, but rejecting the principle that in all public elementary schools religious observance and instruction should be differentiated so far as practicable in relation to religious tenets.

Dr. Carlile said he could not conceive of a Baptist Prime Minister, with such an educational record as that of Mr. Lloyd George, being a party to the opening of a bitter and sordid

controversy.

The resolution was seconded by

Mr. Lyle Samuel, M.P., and carried unanimously.

NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

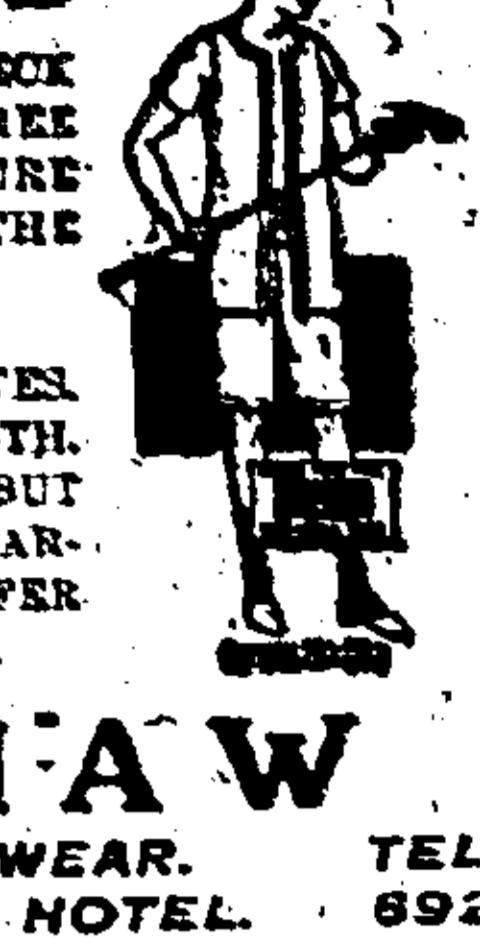
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Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passenger to Europe and America. Agent to determine the exact date of the return sailing. Agents to determine the return. Trade routes in the Atlantic are as arranged in the Pacific. Atlantic reservations to be arranged by cable. Letters for all passengers to Europe, whether en route or via the Pacific, to Paris, London, New York and Boston. Telegraph, Post Office and Cable. Passage letters issued here, without additional reservations.

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"WARWICK" ... June 22 ... July 4th.
"ABERCO" ... June 29 ... July 4th.
"PAWLET" ... July 12 ... July 25th.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

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Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

TOYO MARU	12,000	11th June.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th July.
KOREA MARU	22,000	14th July.
TEITO MARU	41,000	11th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	19th Aug.

* Calling at Nagasaki. * Omitting call at Shanghai.

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Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KYO MARU	17,200	11th July.
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SEIYO MARU	11,610	9th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
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Slavic Prince S. T. Co. ... June 14

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Korea M. ... T. K. K. ... June 14

Glymont ... R. D. Co. ... June 14

Fushimi M. ... N. Y. K. ... June 15

Montague ... A. L. ... June 15

Ecuador ... P. M. Co. ... June 15

Tashima M. ... N. Y. K. ... June

Tanaka M. ... O. S. K. ... June

Havre M. ... O. S. K. ... June 17

Mitsuki M. ... O. S. K. ... June 17

Shiroyo M. ... T. K. K. ... June 17

West Hixton ... L. A. Co. ... June 17

Nellore ... P. & O. ... June 18

Crosskeys ... A. L. ... June 18

Van Waerwyck J. C. J. L. ... June 18

Siberia M. ... T. K. K. ... June 18

Nile ... C. M. Co. ... June 19

Toyooka M. ... N. Y. K. ... June 20

Persia ... D. & Co. ... June 20

Macau ... F. W. Co. ... June 20

Taraga M. ... N. Y. K. ... June 21

Iconium ... A. L. ... June 21

Waban ... A. L. ... June 23

Tango M. ... N. Y. K. ... June 23

E. Trader ... S. & D. ... June 23

Amazon M. ... O. S. K. ... June 25

Inaba M. ... N. Y. K. ... June 27

Afrod M. ... O. S. K. ... June 29

Wytherville ... A. L. ... June 29

Tajima M. ... N. Y. K. ... June 30

Kawachi M. ... N. Y. K. ... B. July

Cadarella ... R. D. Co. ... B. July

Karmala ... P. & O. ... July 1

Katori M. ... N. Y. K. ... July 1

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NEELORE	7,000	18th June	Miles, L'don & Antwerp.
KARMAKA	9,000	1st July	Miles, L'don & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	1,6100	13 June, 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	20th July	Moorside via Sandakan Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	13th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

G. APCAR	4,600	16 June, 8 a.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
DEVANHA	8,100	19th June	Shanghai & Japan.

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Parcels Measuring not more than 12 ft. x 12 ft. x 12 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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FUSHIMI MARU Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Wed., 30th June, at 11 a.m.

KATORI M. (Calling Manila) Sun., 4th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Sunday, 27th June, at noon.

KAMO MARU Friday, 9th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Cho, Suez & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU Friday, 9th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYOKA MARU Sunday, 20th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAIYU MARU Friday, 18th June.

YETOROFU MARU Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

DELAGOA MARU Sunday, 27th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Monday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

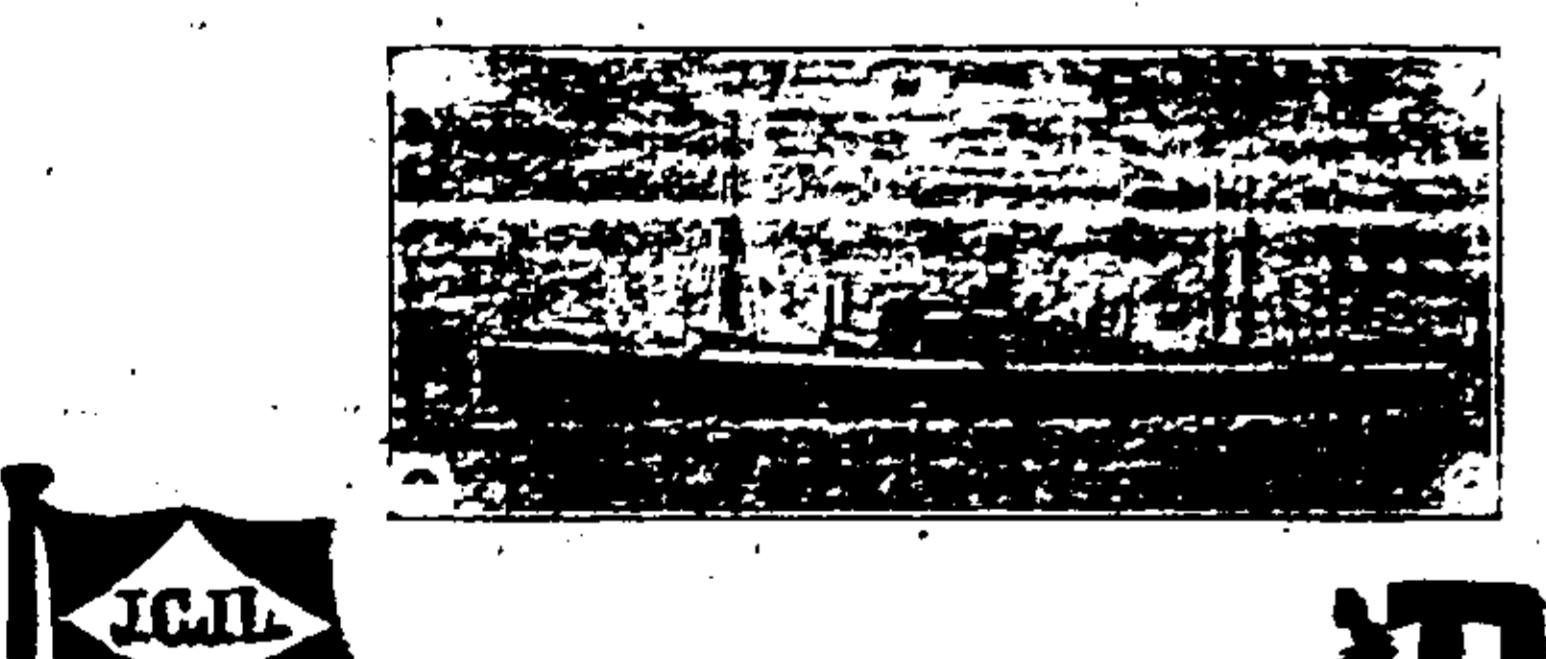
PENANG MARU Wednesday, 16th June.

IYO MARU Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
TJMANOEK	Java	14th June	21st June	Japan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken, a through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAURE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Saturday, 19th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"SEATTLE MARU" Thursday, 8th July.

"MEXICO MARU" Beginning of August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"GANGES MARU" Friday, 25th June.

"BURMA MARU" Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEI MARU" Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Thursday, 15th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan

and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ARARIA MARU" Thursday, 23rd June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"KOSOKI MARU" (Yokohama, Kobe) Wednesday, 23rd June.

"BORNEO MARU" (Moji) Thursday, 17th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K.

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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHE MARU" Thursday, 17th June.

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ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrived Hongkong from Australia Leaves Hongkong for Australia.

CHANGSHA 6th July. 10th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing.

LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLAMBA" 10th July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton. General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

about End of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLADING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

For JAVA, "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



"RED" DEMONSTRATION.

While Soviet Russia celebrated a victory of the Bolsheviks, on March 12, spectators climbed to the rooftops to wave red flags. Lower picture is an armored automobile, once used against the Reds, which took part in the big parade. It was wreathed in red bunting and driven by revolutionary soldiers.



MARY GARDEN.

Famous opera singer who is just commencing a season at the Paris Opera House.



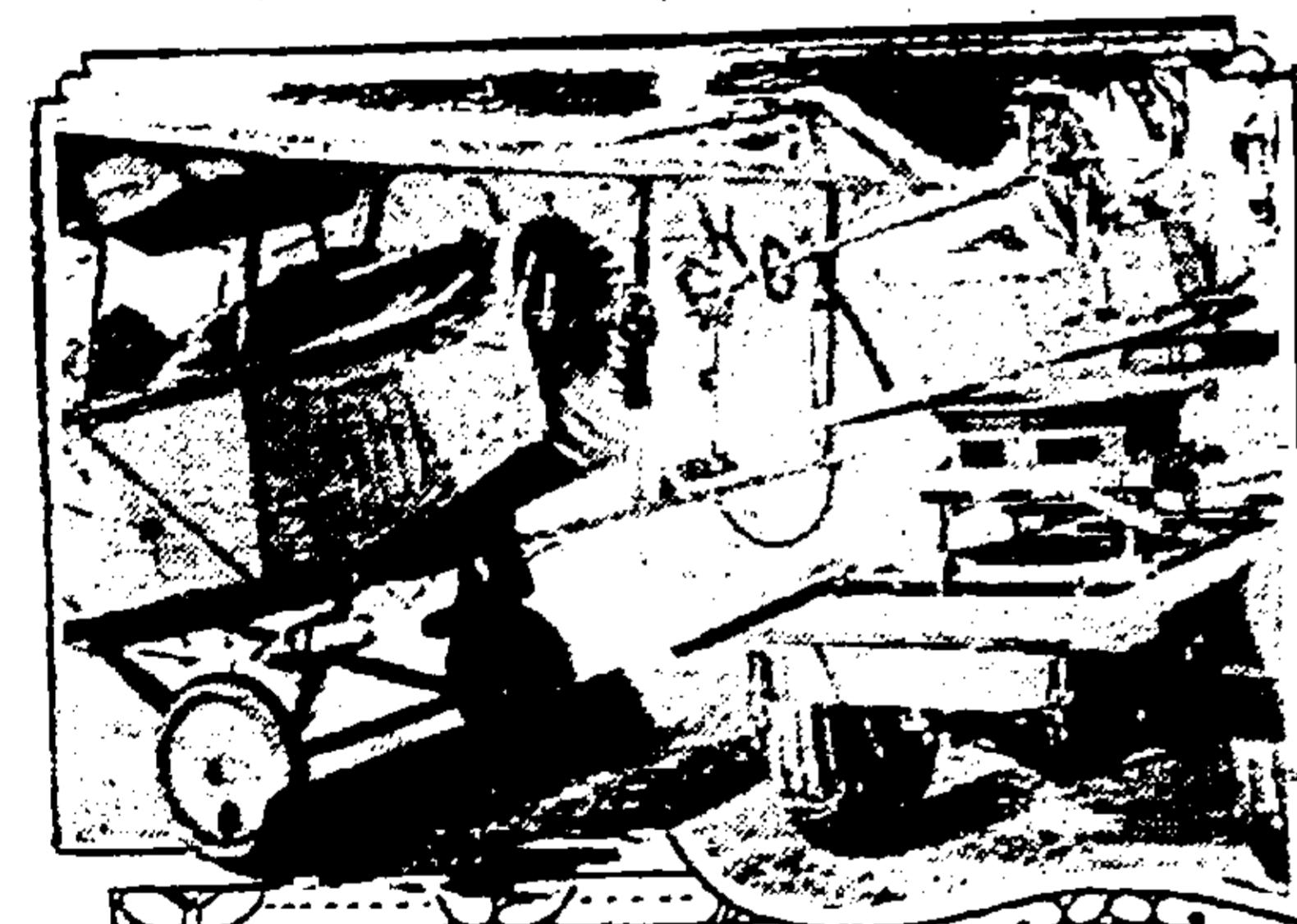
FAMOUS COMPOSER.

Giacomo Puccini the famous Italian composer will be elected to the Italian Senate before the reopening of Parliament—according to the *Giornale d'Italia*.



COLLECTING FOR THE "REDS."

Above are seen two Russian vendors of Bolshevik tags. The tags bear revolutionary inscriptions and proceeds from their sale go to aid the Red movement.



AEROPLANE CRANKING MACHINE.

To eliminate the necessity of hand-starting, U.S. Government experts have devised this aeroplane starter after many experiments. It is mounted on an auto truck body. A long arm stretches to the centre of the airplane propeller and a small gasoline motor gives the propeller a quick spin. The automatic fingers of the arm release the propeller the moment it starts.



NAVAL BATTLE PRACTICE.

Examination of a target after battle practice by U.S. naval men.



A CHARMING RESIDENCE.

Above is seen the summer residence of Mr. Charles R. Crane, the new U.S. Minister to China, at Woods Hole, Mass.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

That Line of Chatter Didn't Make a Hit With Tom.

BY ALLMAN



WORLD YOU LISTEN TO THAT OLD BIRD RAVE! WONDER IF SHE THINKS SHE'S SHOVING SOMEBODY A GOOD TIME? SITTING THERE STUFFING MY CHOCOLATES AND SHOOTING THAT OTHER GUY STUFF! ALL SHE'S THINKING ABOUT IS WHAT SHE WOULD GET OUT OF IT—THE OLD FOX!

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$35,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

2, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B. C. VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "MATTAWA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG

ON OR ABOUT THE 26TH JUNE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and
U. S. overland points.

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent:

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday, excepted) and 10 p.m. from Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sunday 8 a.m. only.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.) From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays at 6 P.M.) Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the City's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG

S.S. "BAARN"

August.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN
General Agents,
York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 17th June, 1920, to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Dell.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Telephone No. 1574.
Agents.

WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
via Kobe and Yokohama."

"MAQUAN" 20th June.

"WEST IVAN" 25th July.

Further sailings to be announced later.
Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Common
points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Fukkai Maru, from Tokio.
Dohochongpaw Dahsung Rice
Co., Third Floor Chongwai from
Shanghai.Burke Ward, Hongkong Hotel,
from Tokio.Vanadistyne, Hongkong Hotel,
from Tientsin.Okadashiro, Matsubara Hotel,
from Osaka.Tiongha, No. 9, Engseng Str.,
from Amoy.One Passenger, Mishima Maru
c/o N. Y. K. from Kobe.1795, 6334, etc. (Cheng Butsang
90 Des Voeux Road West) from
Changchow.Curtis, Craigieburg Hotel, from
Shanghai.Khojinhoo, Twohundredtwo
Tongchan, from Amoy.Leon Care, American Consulate
(2), from Kobe.

Ructis, from Yokohama.

Petruche, Steamer Africa
Cabin 11, from Vladivostock.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter Bouter, Carlton Hotel,
from Shanghai.

5479, from Shanghai.

Loeetang, Morrison Hill Road,
from Tientsin.Youngkannan, Leehing Co.,
from Shanghai.

N. LUND,

Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, June 10, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Barricke, from San Francisco.
Douenias, from New York.
Martini, from Saigon.

Schroder, from Saigon.

Sivadco, from New York.
St. Ramon Canigan, from Nao.M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, June 10, 1920.

ZEEBRUGGE BELL RINGS AGAIN.

An alarm bell which the Germans rang wildly on Zeebrugge Mole during the British attack was again rung at a commemoration service in St. Mary's Church, Duxford, in which many survivors of the exploit took part.

TIME TABLE

NIGHT CARS.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL PILLS</div

NOTICES.

THE
"GARRICK"
CIGARETTES.

Packed
Specially
for the
Eastern
Market.



In
air-tight
tins of
50
Cigarettes.

"CARRICK" CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST

MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker
without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Philippine Is.—Per LOWTHER
CASTLE, 15th June, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17TH JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via
Takao—Per SOSHU MARU,
17th June, 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 17th June,
10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai,
North China and Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu,
Canada, United States Central
and South America and
EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

—Per SHINYO MARU, 17th
June, Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letters
10:30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
L. Marques, S. Africa, India
via Dhanushkodi,
Bombay, Aden, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES.

Per NELLORE, 17th June,
Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letters 10:30
a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Wednesday, 16th June,
at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Kobe—Per SHINRYU
MARU, 15th June, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America and EUROPE VIA
VICTORIA—Per FUSHIMI
MARU, 15th June, Reg. 8:45
a.m. Letters 9:30 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LU
CHOW, 15th June, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and
Aden—Per JAPAN, 15th
June, noon.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAILOONG, 15th June,
1 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China
—Per ICHANG, 15th June,
2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central and
South American & EUROPE
VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per
ECUADOR, 15th June, Reg.
2:45 p.m. Letters 3:30 p.m.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Hoibow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—
Per KAIFONG, 15th June,
8 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Kobe—Per SHINRYU
MARU, 15th June, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America and EUROPE VIA
VICTORIA—Per FUSHIMI
MARU, 15th June, Reg. 8:45
a.m. Letters 9:30 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LU
CHOW, 15th June, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and
Aden—Per JAPAN, 15th
June, noon.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAILOONG, 15th June,
1 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China
—Per ICHANG, 15th June,
2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central and
South American & EUROPE
VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per
ECUADOR, 15th June, Reg.
2:45 p.m. Letters 3:30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

JUN 14. 14h. 1km.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has
been slightly at all reporting stations;
is remains lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Balfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.50 inch.

Total since January 1st, 43.65 inches,
against an average of 30.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds
moderate, squally, occasional rain.

Fornosa Channel. S.W. winds fresh to
strong.

3 South coast of China be-1 The same
between H.K. and Lantau; as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-1 The same
between H.K. and Hainan; as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jun 14, 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date, On date.

Barometer 23.59 22.61 22.54

Temperature 89 84 86

Humidity 73 83 80

Wind Direction S.W. S.W. S.W.

Force 4 4 4

Weather 09 09 09

Pain 0.63 0.60 0.51

highest open air temperatures on the 13th 89

Lowest 14th 80

H.K. Observatory, Jun 14, 1920.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

SUNDAY, 27TH JUNE.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
L. Marques, S. Africa, India
via Dhanushkodi,

Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES.

—Per INABA M.

27th June, Reg. 9 a.m.

Letters 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

Philippines Islands, Formosa via
Keelung, Shanghai N. China,

Japan via Moji, Canada,

United States, Central and

South American & EUROPE
VIA VICTORIA—Per TAJIMA

MARU, 30th June, Reg. 8:45 a.m.

Letters 9:30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks b. 645 ss. 650

Marine Insurance.

Cantons b. 393

North China ss. 1160

Unions ss. 185 ss. 115.19

Yangtze ss. 245

Far Easterns ss. 1112

Fire Insurance.

China Fires ss. 193

H. K. Fires ss. 303

Shipping.

Douglas b. & ss. 85

H.K. Steamboats b. 324

Indos (Pref) b. 18

Indos (Def) L. R. b. 200

Shells ss. 284

Ferries ss. 284

Refineries.

Sugars b. 226 ss. 230

Malabone b. 50

Mining.

Kailan b. 100

Langham b. 18

Shanghai Loans b. 14

Shai Explorations b. 14

Raubs b. 30

Troms b. 27.5

Ural Caspian b. 49

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, b. 56.6

H.K. Wharves ss. 153.12

K. Docks b. 131

Shai Dock b. 126

N. Engineering b. 106

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 125

H.K. Hotels b. 119

L. Invest. b. 114

H. P. & Co. b. 49

Kloon Lands b. 140

L. Reclamation b. 51

West Points b. 51

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. 627.56

Kung Yik b. 64

Laung Mows b. 1.20

Orientals b. 1.35

Shai Cottons b. 1.43

Yangtzeppoc b. 1.43

Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 6.3

China Borneo b. 6.3

Do. Light old s. 8.1 b. 6.3

China Providents b. 7

Dairy Farms b. 24

Electrics H. K. b. 19

Electrics Macao b. 33

Hongkong Ropes b. 24.12

H. K. Tramways b. 5.90

Peak Trams, old b. 5.40

Do. new b. 7.90

Steam Laundry b. 4.12

Steel Foundries b. 10

Water-boats b. 4.12

Watsons b. 13

Wm. Powells b. 5.80

Wisemans b. 35

Hongkong, June 14, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate
on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T.T. 3/712

Demand 3/734

30 d's. 3/734

60 d's. 3/8

4 m's. 3/814

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 1551/2

T/T Japan 136

T/T India 183

Demand, India 183

<p